of Actuaries, the Life Insurance Sales Research Bureau, and the Institute of Life Insurance. He was an organizer of the Life Insurance Medical Research Fund and served as chairman during its first eleven years. Other memberships included the American Academy of Political and Social Science, American Philosophical Society, the Newcomen Society in North America, Franklin Institute of Philadelphia, Phi Beta Kappa, the Lake Placid (N.Y.) Golf Club, and the Pine Valley (N.J.) Golf Club. His religious affiliation was with the Society of Friends. Ornithology and photography were among his hobbies, and he found recreation in skiing, fishing, playing golf, and mountain climbing. In Switzerland he scaled the Jungfrau four times, the last time at the age of sixty, and also scaled the Matterhorn and several other Alpine peaks. In addition, he scaled many of the highest Rocky Mountain peaks. He took motion pictures of wildlife in the Florida Everglades and in Kenya and Tanganyika, where he went on safaris in 1960 and 1962. Furthermore, he wrote treatises on ornithology, and in recognition of his work in identifying a species of Ecuadorian flycatcher, the word Lintoni was appended to the bird's Latin name. In connection with these special interests, Linton served as a trustee and during 1952-54 as president of The Academy of Natural Sciences, Philadelphia; he was also a member of the American and Swiss Alpine clubs. He was married at Moorestown, N.J., Dec. 8, 1914, to Margaret Stokes, daughter of William Hooten Roberts of that city, a manufacturer, and had two children: Morris Albert and Elizabeth, who married Philip Jacob. M. Albert Linton died in Moorestown, N.J., May 2, 1966.

DELLINGER, John Howard, physicist, was born in Cleveland, Ohio, July 3, 1886, son of John Pfohle and Catherine (Clark) Dellinger. His father, a native of Ontario, Canada, came to the United States in 1883 and engaged in the printing business in Cleveland. John H. Dellinger was a student at Western Reserve University during 1903-07 and completed his studies at night classes at George Washington University, receiving a B.A. degree in 1908. During 1912-13 he held a fellowship at Princeton University, where he received a Ph.D. degree in the latter year. Meanwhile, in 1907-08 he was an instructor in physics at Western Reserve University. In 1908 he moved to Washington, D.C., where he was employed as a physicist in the National Bureau of Standards, with which agency he continued until 1948. During his early years with the bureau he was engaged in research concerning the electrical properties of copper, the results of which were used as the basis of the international standard for the resistivity of copper, and in miscellaneous investigations on mathematical and electrical subjects, particularly in electrical units and standards. He initiated radio research at the National Bureau of Standards in 1911 and from 1918 until 1946 was chief of the radio section, after which he was chief of the central radio propagation laboratory of the bureau for two years. After retiring from the Bureau of Standards he continued his work as a radio consultant and adviser. Dellinger was credited with the discovery of the simultaneous occurrence of solar eruptions and certain radio phenomena, known as the Dellinger Effect, and he made studies of the ionosphere and high-frequency radio propagation. He supervised the development of many basic radio aids to air navigation, and was in charge of the initiation of the U.S. Standard Frequency Broadcast Service (WWV). He lectured widely on radio communication and was editor of radio terminology for the Merriam-Webster New International Dictionary. He was author of two government publications, "The Principles Underlying Radio Communication" and "Radio Instruments and Measurements" (with others, 1918), and of "Radio Handbook" (with L. E. Whittemore, 1922), as well as of more than 200 articles and treatises in his field. An honorary D.Sc. degree was conferred on him by George Washington University in 1932. He was the recipient in 1948 of the Collier Trophy of the National Aeronautic Association, in 1938 of the Institute of Radio Engineers Medal of Honor, and in 1960 of the twelfth annual Pioneer Award from the Institute of Radio Engineers Professional Group on Aeronautical and Navigational Electronics, the latter in recognition of his basic work on electronic systems for aircraft guidance during approach and landing. In addition to his other work, Dellinger was chief engineer of the Federal Radio Commission in 1928-29; chief of the radio section of the research division, aeronautics branch, U.S. Department of Commerce, from 1926 until 1934; chief of the Interservice Radio Propagation Laboratory during 1942-46; chairman of the Radio Technical Committee for Aeronautics during 1941-57; chairman of the Radio Technical Commission for Marine Services during 1947-56; and chairman of the study group on radio propagation for the International Radio Consultative Committee during 1949-57. He became well known for his work with the national and international conferences on radio problems, serving as chairman of the general arrangements committee for the 1957 General Assembly of the International Scientific Radio Union and as a delegate to the Conference of the Inter-Allied Technical Committee on Radio Communication, Paris (1921). He also served as a technical staff member of the Conference on Limitation of Armaments, Washington, D.C. (1921), as technical adviser to the International Radio Conference (1937), as U.S. delegate to the International Technical Consulting Committee on Radio Communications at The Hague, Netherlands (1929) and at Copenhagen, Denmark (1931), and chairman of the U.S. delegation at Lisbon, Portugal (1934) and in Bucharest, Romania (1937), as U.S. representative at the International Electrotechnical Commission meetings in Italy (1927) and in Scandinavia (1930), and as technical adviser to the International Telecommunication Conference in Spain (1932). He served as chairman of the committee on radio frequency allocations for scientific research, National Academy of Sciences-National Research Council (1961), as U.S. representative to the Committee on Radio Wave Propagation in London (1937), as chairman of the radio propagation section, National Defense Research Committee (1942-46), as a member of the U.S. delegations to the Five-Power Telecommunications Conference, Moscow, U.S.S.R. (1946), and as a U.S. delegate to the International Radio Consultative Committee in Stockholm, Sweden, in 1948, Geneva, Switzerland, in 1951, London, in 1953, and Los Angeles, Calif., in 1959 and to the International Scientific Radio Union in Zurich in 1950, Sydney, Australia, in 1952, The Hague in 1954, Boulder, Colo., in 1957, and London in 1960. During 1941-43 he was chairman of the U.S. government interdepartment radio advisory committee. He was an honorary life member of the U.S. national committee of the International Scientific Radio Union, a fellow of the Institute of Radio Engineers (pres. 1925) and the American Physical Society, and a member of the Institute of Navigation, American Geophysical Union, Washington Academy of Sciences, The Shakespearean Authorship Society, Phi Beta Kappa, Alpha Tau Omega, Eta Kappa Nu, and the Cosmos Club of Washington. In addition, he was an honorary member of the Italian Aeronautical Association. His religious affiliation was with the Unitarian church. He was married in Cleveland, Ohio, Oct. 11, 1909, to Carol, daughter of Alden W. Van Benschoten of that city, an educator. John H. Dellinger died without issue in Bethesda, Md., Dec. 28, 1962.